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ORATION.

Delivered at the Celebration of our National Independence in Norway, July 4th, 1891, by JONATHAN S. MILLER, M. D.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In this advanced age of improvements, and on a day replete with the recollection of past events, I greet you on this Anniversary of our National Independence.

And on what side soever I turn, I behold all full of patriotism, pride, courage and ambition; characteristic of our worthy ancestors, who fought, bled, and died, to free from bondage and slavery the day we now celebrate.

"In what way can we better manifest our respects for our ancestors; our attachments for their principles, and our love to that country which they exalted to so superior glory; than by recounting o'er their deeds of valor, the causes which led them to fight, and the effects which proceeded from their exertions.— In this way we shall learn properly to prize the blessings we now enjoy by shewing the immensity of their costs;— we shall discover the justice of defending, by shewing the justice of obtaining them."

But a little more than two centuries have elapsed, since these well fortified cities; populous towns; flourishing villages; and well regulated agricultural fields were but a dissolute wild, a howling wilderness and savage roam.

A few persecuted emigrants from England, belonging to a Mr. Robinson's congregation, dissatisfied with the heavy burdens placed upon them, and hazardous as their undertaking might be, chose rather to risk the dangers, and to endure the hardships that might arise in crossing the boisterous ocean, and going into a barren wilderness, living on scanty supplies, where they might rest free from the intrusions of their enemies— rather than to stay at home deprived of the rights of freemen to which they were entitled; and leaving many things dear to them, they sought a more congenial soil, an asylum here: they landed on the American shore in mid winter, in a neighboring, but mother State, in the year 1620 in the now town of Plymouth, which became the first permanent settlement, and there sat down to provide for themselves: notwithstanding they had many hardships to endure, difficulties to shun, and obstacles to surmount; such as deprivation of food, conflicting elements to contend with, & hostile savages to brave in the very face of death; they persevered and prospered, for their cause was a just cause; "Soon the solitary wilderness was glad for them, soon the desert blossom'd as the rose;" they enacted their laws and erected their houses, and soon their population and wealth increased to such a degree, as made their situation truly desirable.

Scarcely had fifty years passed over this infant settlement, before their situation was altered; England beheld her rising glory with a jealous eye; she feared a rival: She beheld with anticipation, desirous of sharing in the increase of their wealth; and now assumes the right of taxing our fathers without their consent, and without a parliamentary representative, and sends deputies and Governors to rule over them.

Now scarce had one hundred revolving years passed over from the first landing of our forefathers; before England increased her burdens by taxation to such a degree, that something must be done: and what could an infant settlement, (or as they were termed, American Colonies) do to resist a powerful nation? for if they yielded to her demands; then their toil in changing a barren wilderness into a fruitful field, and the various hardships that they had endured, had been but in vain; they foresaw that if they complied with her request, their liberties were gone; bondage and slavery would be the result.

They petitioned to the British Parliament for a redress of their grievances; and the penetrating mind of Pitt foresaw the result: Read the satirical phrases that he passes on the members of the British Parliament for their cruelty and selfish pretended protection to these colonies; who told them that the very first drop of blood she caused to be shed in America would produce a wound that never would be healed; but her selfish views, love for wealth, fame and usurpation prevented her from attending to the request of her colonists: She manifested a design to compel them to comply— thus adding injury to insult. At length she filled our towns with her troops, slaughtering our brethren in our streets, becoming the murderers of those whom she should have protected. The Americans disdained to comply; for they had partaken of the benefits of liberty, and were unwilling to yield them to an obtruding foe.

Now hear their language. Have we not encountered perilous dangers? gone through severe hardships? Left our friends and relatives; our homes and every thing dear to us in England; for to enjoy our liberties; and to rid ourselves of that iron yoke, which bears so heavily

ly on the kingly subjects of England; and for liberty we will contend; although our means are feeble, we will strive for to defend our rights; now see the blood that cries aloud to us for justice; from State street and from Lexington fields! Is not this too much to endure? To arms! To arms! we will fly to be revenged for a brother's or a father's blood, and repel the invaders' or die in the cause. "Soon Bunker's sacred mount proclaimed the means to which they had been compelled to resort;" here a monarch's pride was humbled; and the native haughtiness of Britain laid in the dust.

Did she compel them to obedience by all this? No. Now see many a patriotic American convening with his brethren, to unite heart and hand to free their country from bondage and slavery.

Now a committee of the continental Congress is chosen "motion being made by Richard Henry Lee, that these States are and of right ought to be free and independent," and seconded by Mr. Adams; "The committee consisted of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston." The committee reported, and the form of the declaration was adopted by vote of the continental Congress, and subscribed to by its members on the 4th of July 1776; the greatest epoch politically speaking that has ever taken place in the known world, from the days of Adam down to the present time, and will go down to generations and nations yet unborn. Here was the beginning of a long and tedious war;— which finally terminated in favor of the Americans; for liberty they contended, and liberty they gained.

In the beginning of this war, were the commencement of truly trying scenes to the thinly scattered inhabitants, whose means for defence were but feeble. America had not only an envious and obdurate foe to contend with from England in their towns and villages, but with Britain's cruel, blood thirsty and savage hell-hounds let loose upon the thinly scattered inhabitants of the then interior, who were making constant depredations on their property, and upon the persons of those who were not called on to clash against Britain's glittering steel, and to face her cannon's mouth; and dragging superannuated men, women and children far away into the north, to that savage horde; and now that libertinish retreat.

Now behold with the mental eye our patriotic sires of all professions and stations, with their bleeding hearts, uniting their full desponding souls, to subdue Britain's haughty and licentious soldiery, their savage foes, and their secret enemies at home: See the calm, majestic, and beloved Washington, now chief in command of the American forces, gird on his armor. Trace the various but prudent course to which he at times resorted to save the lives of his soldiers: At one time a few disheartened officers said to Washington, "General Washington, had we not better surrender to the British army?" "Ah," said Washington, calmly, "if we cannot do better, we will go beyond the mountains; at the same time clasping his neck, saying, "I do not believe that my neck was ever made for a halter." New courage inspired their minds, anxious to do what justice demanded.

During this war, notwithstanding the Americans were many times repulsed by the British regulars, and having many other things much to discourage them, they looked down every obstacle that presented itself; whether from deprivation of food, or from the promises of high stations in the British army held out to them, if they would desert the American cause, and join the British army: but these promises had no inducement—they yielded not—they stood firm in their country's cause with the exception of one Gen. Arnold, who "damned himself to everlasting fame."

The spark of sympathy for the American cause, caught in the mind of a young nobleman in France, the then Marquis de La Fayette, who at his own expense, fitted out a fleet and repaired to America, volunteering his services and his soldiers, well equipped with arms and cannon, to join the Americans, to face Britain's glittering steel and cannon's mouth, who continued with our patriotic sires until after, and who was also one of the principal officers in the most decisive engagements at Yorktown, which resulted in the joy of all hearts of the truly patriotic Americans, and which forever separated America from England. Here are the effects of the non compliance of England to the just request of the American Colonies.

The citizens who looked well to their country's interest, were united to their beloved WASHINGTON, and the cause in which they mutually engaged, in an indissoluble union: this then should be a strong incentive to induce us to preserve the present union which binds us together as a nation, on which depend our happiness, prosperity and strength. Every deviation from this, is one step towards

the dissolution of our form of government.

"United we stand—divided we fall." This was the sentiment of our worthy leader, of whom it has been said, was the greatest man that ever existed; and according to the best authentic accounts of men, not without foundation.

Who saw the inefficacy of their system of laws by which the nation was governed, and recommended a remedy. Our worthy patriots being anxious to secure to themselves and their posterity, the blessings they had obtained, appointed a Convention, of which WASHINGTON was appointed president; this framed our present regulations, and the president was called to the Presidency of the United States; where he used his utmost exertions to benefit the nation.— "He gathered around him men of tried talents, valor and judgment." And it appears that among his first official services, his object was to regulate the unsettled affairs, of which the nation was then involved; such as treaties with the Indians, and with foreign nations; the deranged finances were reduced to a regular system; a revenue was raised which has supported government and lessened the public debt.

He remained in this office eight successive years, commencing A. D. 1789, and retired from office A. D. 1797, died Dec. A. D. 1799. Thus the beloved WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, departed this life and now rests where misfortune cannot sully his glory, nor malice blast his honor; whose life was one continual day of active service in the cause of his country's good, whose name will be ever lisped with veneration, and handed down to posterity in sacred remembrance.

Mr. Adams was next elected to the presidential chair, and during his four years administration, he saw the necessity of a permanent naval establishment, and warmly urged the expediency to both houses of Congress of a naval force,— ready to ward off approaching danger, "for" said he, "if the minds of men were passive, preparations for war would be useless; but as this is not the case, the only way to keep peace is to be prepared for war."

Mr. Jefferson was next in turn elected to fill the high & responsible station; who continued in office for eight successive years: his views of government in some respects differed from those of his predecessors. During his time of presidency was the Louisiana purchase made, bounded by the Western Ocean which added a vast tract of territory to the United States.

The mind is very forcibly impressed in speaking of these two worthy patriots, whose lives were devoted to their country's service—who departed this life 5 years from this day, & fifty years from the day that Mr. Jefferson presented a form of the declaration of Independence, and first approved of by Franklin, Sherman and Livingston, then by all the members of the Continental Congress, and subscribed to; which was the greatest political event that has ever taken place in the known world; which has given the greatest shock to Empires and Kingdoms, and caused some of the severest revolutionary struggles to throw off the yoke of despots and tyrants, and to become what the King of Kings ordained; that man should not be the property of man, held in subjection; but that all should have equal rights and privileges. Perhaps there may be, here and there a worthy patriot, who toiled-fought and encountered perilous dangers in our Revolutionary struggle: and to such I would say; that your anticipations have been measurably fulfilled, in viewing this prosperous and happy nation, whose inhabitants probably exceed twelve millions: and I would further say to such, in honor of your hoary locks, that praise belongs no less to you, according to the capacity in which you acted, than it does to the once beloved WASHINGTON.

Had our fathers complied with England's demand, where would now have been our boasted privileges? which are far superior to any other nation, from ancient Greece down to the present day; they would have never emerged from oblivion; every thing would have been stunted in its commencement; nothing to stimulate to industry and activity;— nothing to give scope to enlarged views of the mental capacity; Agriculture—Manufacturers—Commerce and the Arts and Sciences would not have flourished; and the desolate wilderness would have frowned on her now, and she would have been British American colonies.

But now look back and see her rapid improvements in Agriculture—Manufactures and the Arts and Sciences;— her commercial ships richly laden, gliding to and from every clime and region; foreign nations discover the increase of our wealth with envy; they see our rising glory, and hanker to share in our wealth and happiness, and now make depredations on our commerce: France

encroaches on our rights—she attacks our commercial ships, wishing to claim them as her property: England in turn presses and retains our seamen—pillages our seacoasts—and insults our flag.

Mr. Madison is now elected President of the United States; and continued in office eight successive years. He saw the pressing necessity of a permanent naval establishment, and immediately repairs to the erection of a naval force.— Encroachments on our rights are still making, and now to such a degree, that a declaration of war against England becomes expedient.

Now behold the commotions and carnage! the war-whoop is sounded; see the streamers floating—banners waving—drums rattling—cannon roaring—muskets clashing! See the combatants falling! see Britain's pride humbled; forced to acknowledge, that her well disciplined troops, superior in numbers, cannot withstand Columbia's freeborn sons.

The office of President then devolved on Mr. Monroe whose term of service in this capacity expired at the end of eight years. All is now hushed to peace and tranquility;—party animosities are rapidly approaching the dark shades of oblivion; our naval forces stand ready to engage an obtruding foe; our well disciplined land forces at a moment's warning, and our raw militia in case of invasion; and our commercial ships smoothly gliding from clime to clime, and from distant regions to regions.

Mr. John Q. Adams is next elected to preside over national affairs, whose time of service expired at the end of four years. Internal improvements rapidly advancing, artificial water communications, manufactures, agriculture and the arts and sciences making rapid strides; and our fleets still crossing the briny deep, to crush the black flag of desperadoes,—to be revenged on the murderers of the innocent, and to give peace to the briny waters.

Gen. Jackson, who now presides over the national affairs, was one of the most able generals, who commanded the land forces during our late war with England. Were the services of these men from Washington down to the present time, duly appreciated, until after they had retired from office? And may not this be the case with them who have held offices in minor stations?

Have we not this individual consolation that whoever makes any improvement whether in commercial affairs, agriculture manufactures, the arts or sciences, adds honor to the national character.

Have we not then as individuals the greatest inducement to cherish activity, industry and punctuality, which is the very life of all business; and as a nation, have we not the greatest reason to cherish unanimity, and to rejoice in our exalted privileges, happiness and strength, superior to what any other nation can boast? Look but at the overthrow of ancient Greece, and was it not in consequence of a want of union as a nation? Compare our privileges with those of other nations. Are there any which enjoy equal rights and privileges with ours? And look but at the rapid advancement of the improvement in agriculture, manufactures, the arts and sciences, now ready to vie with those of European nations.

Trace the effects of faction from the days of Grecian mythology down to the present time: Look at the disunion of the Grecian states, which eventuated in their final overthrow: Look at the cause of the death of Socrates of Athens, which was for promulgating his moral philosophy, disagreeing with their religious notions. Behold the present state of kingly and despotic forms of government; whose people are obliged to support their national religion, whether it be from choice or not. Behold the present condition of Ireland, whose people are taught to believe that man has the power to forgive sin and transgression; others again, worshipping the works of the Supreme Author of all things, instead of worshipping their author; and see the persecution which arises if a man sees proper to differ in opinion from the national creed.

Not so with the American people, for every one has an undoubted right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience; and whoever undertakes to teach man that he has not, is either ignorant of our form of government, or inimical to it.

And again; until that glorious event transpired (the American revolution,) England could boast of being possessed of the most liberal form of government; kingdoms, empires and nations were then looking forward to be possessed of her Magna Charta, of which she boasted.

Now trace with the mental eye the present situation of kingdoms, empires, and nations, and see how altered the scene. Behold France with her La Fayette, who has watched America since the revolution and who has ever cherished a spirit of freedom and patriotism.

And now with his numerous followers dethroning the king of France, and

struggling to become America's adopted sister. Behold the recent severe shock throughout the European continent, and extending to other climes and regions. See Kings, Despots and Tyrants tottering on their thrones—struggling to save their stations.

Fellow Citizens:—Shall the American eagle extend her wings throughout the European continent, and hover over the most distant regions of uncivilized societies and barbarous tribes, till all shall become as the American nation? Patriotic Sires and Matrons! Then impress on the minds of your sons & daughters, the importance of becoming acquainted with ancient and modern historical facts, that they may inform their sons and their son's sons to another generation.

And young men and maidens! cherish the spirit of freedom, that the blood-bought priced liberty may be kept in remembrance for generations yet unborn.

Give not up the American standard to an obdurate foe, nor to a self-designing partisan till the silver cord shall be loosed, or the golden bowl broken.

POETRY.

[From the Brunswick Journal.]

THE PAST.

When passion's waves ceased to roll
And reason's calm rests on the soul;
When youth's warm impulses subside;
All merged beneath time's ruthless tide;
Temptation's devious windings past,
The steep height attained at last;
We turn with curious eye to scan
The thorny, rugged way we ran;
And thus embrace in one wide view
The checkered scenes we've wandered thro';
Where joys and griefs commingled grow;
Joy robes the scene, grief lurks below:
Though both in memory's prospects lie,
Joy brightest blooms to fancy's eye.
As one who climbs the mountain's height,
Whose cloudless summits sleep in light,
Finds thousand briers beset his way,
Yet crowned with fruit, which blossoms gay:
With eager grasp he crops the rose,
That on the thorny bramble grows;
His bleeding flesh the briers tears;
As glad he plucks the fruit it bears.
But when the wished-for height is gained,
The destined goal at length attained;
When seated on the mountain's brow,
He turns to view the scenes below;
"There all in beauty's robe is dressed,
There pleasure's smiles in beauty rest;
Fruits, flowers and foliage meet his eyes,
The thorn concealed beneath them lies.
So joys and sorrows wear
The smile of pleasure: time's dim trace
Wipes off the tears from memory's face.

THE YOUNG BRIDE.

The village church, at evening sun,
Was throng'd from far and near;
Few heard the bell—but rumors ran,
The bride was to appear.
From mountain, glen, and river bank,
The villagers were there;
And beaming eyes were waiting long,
To greet the bridal pair.
They entered soon the hallowed dome,
Advancing up the aisle;
And in the altar, as they came,
Were cheer'd by many a smile.
Her dress was like the driven snow,
The emblem of her mind:
For taste and spotless purity
Were happily combined.
Her lightsome step, and modest grace,
Spoke dignity and youth;
And every feature of her face
Display'd a heart of truth.
Her beaming eye, that oft had roam'd
With careless glance around,
Now seem'd with deep emotion fill'd
And beat upon the ground.
Her face, that oft with sunny smiles
Had charmed each ranging eye;
Now shed a gentle pale and red,
As mild as sun mer sky.
'Twas doubtful, then, which most prevail'd,
The lily or the rose;
For both were there alternately,
As each spectator knows.
They kneel'd before the holy fane,
To pledge unchanging love;
And heaven knew the vows were true,
As those enroll'd above.
He placed the ring upon her hand—
Emotion deep revealing;
Each witness felt a sympathy,
While wedded fate was sealing.
And now before the altar bent,
The circle join'd in prayer;
And each a benediction lent
To bless the wedded pair.

GAMING.—Love of gaming corrupts the best principles in the world: like a quicksand, it swallows up a man in a moment. It is an enemy to all laudable exertions for the bettering of our fortune by honest industry; it implies a hardness of heart, and want of sympathy for our fellow creatures; and above all, it is an enemy to God, who has forbid us to covet our neighbor's goods, and accordingly, we find that no man who has raised himself by talents and industry, no man remarkable for a feeling heart, no man who has been attentive to religious duties, was ever found to be a gamester. "Murder sometimes follows loss of penance."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
By the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, we have received London papers to June 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th, both inclusive. The news from Poland are painfully interesting. A great battle has been fought, but without any decisive result. The Russians most probably had the advantage.

The London correspondent of the Journal observes, that Mr. McLane was preparing to return home, and that if possible, he would take passage by the President, Champion, which would not delay sailing beyond the 21st ult.

FAMINE IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

The Dublin Evening Post says—There are no fewer than 150,000 men, women and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo.—This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and towns, and by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose, on oath, if necessary to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of a gentleman, himself a land proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blosse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring, in a part of one county alone, a population of 150,000 human creatures.

FRANCE.

The elections engage all minds. Casimir Perier has addressed a letter to the electors of the various departments, giving directions for the formation of the electoral lists.—The ministry entertain hopes of a small majority.

From the Journal du Commerce June 4.

We have just seen a letter from St. Gall of the 25th of May, from which we make the following extract:—"You will be as much surprised as we are, to hear that whilst Switzerland is disarming, all the villages on the extreme frontier have received Austrian garrisons, and yet, at no time during peace have they been known to be occupied by a single soldier. If it be considered that there is no passage into Italy from that part of the frontiers, this movement of Austrian troops may be a cause of reflection for our statesmen as well as those of France."

PARIS, June 5.—The Gazette of Thurgovia positively confirms the news which we have given of the approach of the Austrian troops to the frontiers of Switzerland; this news, adds the paper above quoted, deserves all the attention of the Federal Authorities.

A letter from Colmar, of June, contains the following particulars:—"All the roads in the Austrian States are crowded with troops.—An army of 60 or 80 thousand men is forming on the frontiers of Bavaria, and Lindau is full of soldiers. The Emperor has summoned to arms the population of that part of Hungary which adjoins Turkey."

HARD FIGHTING IN POLAND.

WARSAW, May 24. The State Gazette contains despatches from General Skrzynecki, Dlugiesiodlo, May 17, giving an account of several advantages obtained over the Russians. The same paper contains a variety of other articles which, though not invested with an official character are known to be substantially correct. According to these statements, the Russian army is retreating in every direction before our gallant troops, and in a few days we look forward to hear that not one Russian soldier remains within the kingdom. Ostrolenka, Lorzwa, Nur, Ciechemowice, and Stawiski, are known to have already been freed from the presence of the enemy. Diebitsch has crossed the Bug at Grana, and the guards are retreating towards Bialystock. Baggage, arms, and stores of every kind, to an immense amount, and a Military chest containing 400,000 rubles—have fallen into our hands. One of our papers contain today, in a postscript, the intelligence that Tychosin was taken by storm by our troops, on the evening of the 21st, after an obstinate battle, in which Col. Langerman distinguished himself. The cholera is losing much of its violence.—On the 21st inst. the number of patients was 107, of whom 5 died; on the 22d, the number was 106, of whom 4 died.

May 26.—An official account from Gen. Skrzynecki's operations, down to the taking of Tychosin, has been published. On the evening of the 21st, our troops entered the latter place at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed the grenadiers of the Russian Guard, who attempted to defend a dyke which passed behind the city through the marshes of the Narew. On the same day our troops encountered, between Ciechemowice and Suraz, several detachments of Marshal Diebitsch's corps—which were endeavoring to form a junction with the Guards at Bialystock. A Russian corps of 1,000 men, under Sacken, has been cut off, and is now retreating into the palatinate of Augustowo, closely pursued by Gen. Sierakowski.—From the palatinate of Podlachia the Russians are rapidly retreating. On the 23d Gen. Uminski occupied Siedlec, and a part of his cavalry is pursuing the enemy upon the road to Miendzyrzecz.—Immediately after Diebitsch had crossed

the Bug, he turned his whole force against Gen. Lucinski's corps, which consisted only of a few thousand men, and having succeeded in surrounding our brave countrymen, he summoned them to surrender.

He immediately threw himself on the column nearest to him, which he completely routed, and succeeded in re-establishing his communication with the main army. The particulars of this affair are not given in Gen. Skrzynecki's report. In the palatinate of Lublin, Gen. Rudiger has retired behind the Bug, either with a view to maintain his communications with Diebitsch, or in consequence of his rear being threatened by the insurgents. On the subject of the insurrection in Volhynia, Podolia and the Ukraine, numerous reports are in circulation, but the Government are cautious of publishing such facts as they are in possession of, lest the safety of individuals might be compromised by their indiscretion. Gen. Dwernicki is no longer in Galicja. The Austrians have sent him to Presburg, and his officers are all placed in confinement at Olmutz. Our light cavalry has advanced some versts beyond Tykocin; but no account has been received of the occupation of Bialystock by our troops.

LONDON, June 7.—We regret to state that letters from Berlin of the 31st ult. communicate a prevalent report in that capital, that the Poles had sustained a great reverse on the line of the Narew. A great battle is said to have been fought at Ostrolenka which the Poles had at first wrested from the Russians. The engagement, according to this account, lasted for two days (the 28 and 29th ult. when the Polish army was driven back, but at a tremendous loss on the side of their enemies. The Russians are reported to have had 15,000 killed during the two days. Diebitsch is said to have obtained his success by pushing forward a body of his troops, and dividing the Polish army, a corps of which was forced towards Augustowo. The rest of the Polish army had retired towards Praga. No official accounts of this have yet been received, and we still hope that the report may be incorrect, but it deserves to be mentioned as it had obtained general currency and belief at Berlin. We shall wait anxiously for the next arrival.

Up to the 26th ult. which is the date of the last Warsaw papers which we have seen, the Poles had been every where successful, and had driven their enemies across the Bug and Narew. The able Polish commander-in-chief, Skrzynecki, has conceived and executed a skilful manœuvre, by which he had cut off the right wing of the Russian army from the main body, and compelled the Imperial guards to retreat from Ostrolenka to Lomza, and then to Bialystock. His object at first seems to have been to occupy those points, and to cut off the retreat of the corps of Sacken, but in this he failed. He is said, however, to have taken 3,600 prisoners. In the mean time he had left a corps to watch the road between Praga and Siedlec, which latter place was the headquarters of Marshal Diebitsch. Had Skrzynecki succeeded in separating the guards and the right wing from the main Russian army, he might have sent a corps into Lithuania to extend the insurrection and have threatened the rear of Diebitsch, who would not have found it safe to advance upon Warsaw with the force under his immediate command.

Since the above was written, we have received letters and papers from Hamburg to the 4th inst. containing the following intelligence.
HAMBURG, June 3.
"The Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. contains the following:—"From the Polish Frontiers, May 29. "Accounts from the theatre of war state, that the Polish Commander-in-chief was attacked by Marshal Diebitsch on the 26th inst. at Ostrolenka, when a sanguinary battle ensued, in which the Russian army was victorious. Ostrolenka was taken by storm by the Russians with astonishing bravery. The division of the Polish General Gielgad, which was stationed at Lomza has been cut off by the movements and success of the Russian army. The Poles acknowledge their loss in killed and wounded to amount to 3,000 men. Among the killed are Generals Kicki and Kaminski and a number of staff officers. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief were on the 27th again at Pultusk."
"WARSAW, May 28 (in the Evening). "In the battle of Ostrolenka on the 26th, both armies fought with an inveteracy unexampled. The result is that Gen. Skrzynecki has to-day again fixed his headquarters at Praga. Among the killed on the side of the Poles are Generals Kicki and Kaminski, and Lieutenant Colonel Gajewski. 20,000 men on one side or the other are said to have remained on the field of battle. Quarter was out of the question; the chief work was performed with the bayonet. The Russian Guards were in action, and displayed great bravery."

LONDON, June 8. The intelligence received on Tuesday morning, of the retreat of the Poles, has by no means led us to entertain gloomy views as to the prospects of the Poles. They have not succeeded in their object, but the Russians have gained nothing by the battle.

The Poles have once more retreated to their strong position; and the Russians have to struggle with the difficulties of maintaining themselves in a country already wasted by them.

LONDON, June 7.—The public look with extreme anxiety for authentic news from the theatre of war; the accounts of the reverses of the brave Poles are not credited.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Congress on the 4th of June proceeded to declare his Royal Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Saxe Coburg, King of the Belgians, in conformity to the Constitution.

The President and the Congress, and the galleries, applauded, by clapping their hands, and cries of "Bravo! and long live our King!"

The Congress next proceeded to name a Commission of ten Members, including the President, who are to proceed to London to announce his election to the new Monarch.

LONDON, June 8.—There seems a fatality about the Sovereignty of Belgium. It has been determined, it seems with the concurrence of Prince Leopold, to refuse the Crown on the terms which the Deputation are alone authorized to offer.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel having allowed the twenty-four hours given him to return an answer to the demand of France to elapse without offering the required satisfaction, a Portuguese corvette, coming from Terceira, was captured by the French frigates, and sent to Brest; where the government has been informed, by a telegraphic despatch, received yesterday, she has arrived. The French squadron afterwards left the mouth of the Tagus for Terceira, in order to take possession of the Portuguese frigates that are blockading that island.

The English fleet has left the Tagus, with the exception of a brig and corvette for the protection of British property and subjects.—Constitutional.

Letters received in London announce the capture of Fayal by the Portuguese squadron. St. George's and the island of Pico had been captured previously.

BOLOGNA, May 19.—The Austrian garrison will quit Ancona after the arrival of 10,000 Irishmen, who are to enter the Pope's army, the Swiss having refused to serve him any longer.

VIENNA, May 25.—It is reported that a Congress of the Great Powers of Europe is about to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, to settle the affairs of Belgium and Poland.

A camp of 80,000 men will, it is said, be formed in the plain of Wels.—Augsburg Gazette.

Intelligence was received at Vienna on the 21st May, that the Grand Vizier had completely defeated the insurgents at Perlippe and Derbentschan. The Pacha of Scutari had fled towards Bosnia. Sophia was evacuated, and Izzed Mehemed Pacha had entered that city in the name of the Sultan. One of the papers remarks that the insurrection may be considered as terminated.

LIGHTNING.—During the thunder shower on Saturday last, the lightning struck the barn attached to the outbuildings of Prof. Cleveland's house, but did no material damage we believe. A martin house, which first received the fluid, being raised about six feet above the barn, was blown up and several young martins turned out doors, but not killed. During the same shower the wife of James Beal of Freeport was killed by the lightning. She was sitting by a window with a child about five weeks old in her lap. The child was not much injured.

Many persons seem to look upon it as an indignity offered to Deity to attempt any precautionary measures against lightning; but such should be informed that the electric fluid, like all the other powers of nature, obeys certain laws. Many of these laws have been ascertained; and one is, that the electric fluid is drawn by a current of damp air; hence the frequency of its entering houses through chimneys, and open windows. Hence also the reason why horses, while travelling in a state of perspiration, are so often killed by it, while their drivers are uninjured. Water being a good conductor of the electric fluid, when it pours almost in streams from clouds, charged highly with electricity, as it did on Saturday last, the lightning is very sure to strike the earth; at such times especially, it is but a matter of prudence, if a person is in the field, to keep away from tall trees, if possible, and if in a house, to shut all doors and windows, and sit near the middle of a room. To lie upon a feather bed is the safest place.

Brunswick Key of 23d ult.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the papers. It must be mathematically correct to a hair.

The New York Post contains a computation of the chances that were on the 4th of July, 1776, that Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, would die when they did. It is made with mathematical accuracy; and the result is, that a bet to correspond with the chances, would have been 18,268 millions of dollars to one mill, against these events occurring when they did.

RAIN, AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY.

It is, perhaps, a little remarkable, that very soon after the fourth of July, we are invariably visited by heavy showers of rain. Horatio Gates Spafford, a sort of pseudo scientific oracle, who resides somewhere near Albany, attempted, a few years ago, to explain the circumstance. He believed it to be the effects of the smoke, occasioned by the firing of cannon, on our national anniversary, and even went so far, as to hint, that in case of a long drought, rain might be obtained in any quantities, by similar means: the expense of which would be defrayed by special legislative enactment. A bill for such a purpose would doubtless run somewhat uniquely—as thus: "An act for the better regulation of the elements, and to assist in the more perfect arrangement of storms and thunder gusts. Seriously, however, the fact mentioned, may be worthy of consideration, and scientific research.—Hartford Mirror

We think that the suggestion of Mr. Horatio Spafford is a wise one, and that were the experiment adopted, it would be attended with complete success. It is a fact too well established to admit of dispute, that within a few days after severe naval engagements, furious tempests invariably occur, to the great danger of the crippled ships. We leave it to philosophers to determine whether this strange effect be produced by the vast quantity of smoke; or by the concussion of the atmosphere in consequence of the discharge of cannon.—News Letter.

FIFTY DOLLARS PREMIUM OFFERED

A premium of Fifty Dollars is offered by the committee of Publication of the American Sunday-School Union, to the writer of the best book for Sunday-school Libraries, on the subject of "Popular Superstitions." The design of the work will be to show, by simple principles and striking illustrations, the folly and wickedness of all reference to chance—by lotteries, cards, or other species of gaming—of all pretension to a knowledge of future events, or intercourse with the world of spirits—of all pretended revelation, by dreams, visions, &c., of signs by sea and land, except such as are indicated by the known laws of the Creator in the government of the natural world—and, in a word, of all dependence upon any thing except the Providence and Revelation of God, for any knowledge of duty or future events. The work should not exceed 150 pages and should be written in a very lively, simple, and attractive style. A suitable compensation will be made to the successful writer in addition to the premium. The MS. to be ready by or before Jan. 1, 1832, and be sent to Philadelphia.

Destructive Fire.—Loss of Lives.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states that a little before one o'clock on Monday evening, the extensive Floor Cloth manufactory in Eldridge street, near Rivington, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole was in one sheet of flame, which illuminated the whole city. The factory was of wood, and was surrounded by frame buildings, all of which were soon on fire, and so rapid was its progress that, before the inhabitants, on the opposite side of Eldridge street, could collect their children, the houses were on fire, and they were obliged to fly from the premises without any clothing. Not so fortunate were some of those who resided next the factory; and to the loss of property we have now to add that of three lives, viz: Mrs. Murray, her daughter, Mrs. Barclay, and Mrs. Barclay's son William, an interesting youth of 15 years of age. A fourth person was badly burnt. Three young children, viz: John, aged three years, James, aged 6 years, and Susan, aged 8 years, are, by this providence, left without an earthly protector. It appears that the youth had got out his two little brothers and sister, and placing them in a vacant lot, returned for his mother and grand-mother. He met his mother on the lower floor near the door, who, recollecting that her mother (Mrs. Murray) was still behind, she returned with the intention of removing her. The son followed, and all perished in the flames. Their parents were from Ireland. The deceased were much esteemed by their neighbors, particularly the youth, who worked in the floor cloth factory; and chiefly supported the family. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, 25 or 30,000—one fourth of which was insured.

POLISH HEROES.—Rodonski, one of the richest proprietors in the Duchy of Posen, had enlisted as a cannonier in a brigade of artillery. In the heat of the late glorious action he was dangerously wounded. The commanding officer seeing him fall, ordered him to be carried out of the ranks, but the brave soldier perceiving the momentary inaction of the artillery, roused up, bleeding from head to foot, and pointing to the cannon—"Friends," cried he, "to the work, I am not dead." Rodonski has received from the generalissimo the military cross.

John Quincy Adams has consented, at the request of the City Council of Boston to deliver an oration in Faneuil Hall on the death of James Monroe.

Another Horse Story.—The editor of the Springfield whig, in copying the story of the horse that would go to a pump and supply himself and companions with water when dry, adds the following:—"As an offset to the above, one of our neighbors informs us that he has repeatedly seen a horse repair to a well twenty-five feet deep, attached to which was an old fashioned well sweep, and with his mouth alone let down the bucket, fill it with water, draw it up, lift it from the curb, and take his fill of the contents. This, our informant says, the horse was in the habit of doing for years, whenever he was dry. From the source whence the above is derived, there can be no doubt of its being strictly true.

Above all people upon earth, it is the business of an editor to busy himself in looking up "good things." Like the jackal, he must hunt diligently to satisfy the appetite of that lion, the world.—He must be an indefatigable caterer for that huge and fastidious epicure, the public. He must sleep to dream about the mails, and wake to examine them. Up early and down late; it is his task to present an epitome of the various intelligence from the four quarters of the globe the sad and merry, the gloomy and the gay, the revolution of empires and the growth of the squashes, the adventures of kings and great men, of the little drama and the huge world.—Ad'r.

By a notice in this paper the first meeting is called of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company. It was incorporated at the late session of the Legislature with a capital of \$1,200,000. The purchases of mill sites, and the contracts for building and machinery were made in May;—and the intention is to commence the manufacture of printed goods as soon as the necessary works can be completed. Lowell Journal.

A Windfall.—We understand, says the New York Gazette, that a respectable mechanic residing in this city, received a letter from London, by the Packet ship Coriathian, on Saturday last, announcing the fact, that he had fallen heir to a title and estate worth £80,000 per annum. The subject of this paragraph is, as we learn, a very respectable and pious man, of the Methodist persuasion.

GREEN CORN.—We had the pleasure of seeing Green Corn, well filled and fit for boiling, brought into this market on the 21st inst. raised by Wm. Cunningham, Esq. of Montville. A few years ago it was thought our seasons were not long enough to bring corn to maturity—but it is now seen that this may be done, with attention, having a month to spare. Belfast Advocate.

In consequence of intelligence received at the Department of State in relation to the existing state of things at Hayti, orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for part of our West India squadron to visit the principal ports in that Island: and similar orders have been given in respect to the principal ports on the Main.

The Canadagua Repository states, that the quantity of wool purchased by the merchants in that place, this season exceeds 100,000 lbs. for which high prices have been paid. A single load brought in by a farmer, weighed 2,970 lbs. for which he received \$2,175.

M. Fischer of Vienna, has discovered a new process of Bleaching Straw.—Instead of smoking it with sulphur, as heretofore, he steeps it in the muriatic acid saturated with potash. The straw bleached by this process never grows yellow, and is equally white, besides that it acquires a great flexibility.

The Editor of the Camden Journal recommends, that a cargo of Vowels should be shipped from this country to Poland, and distributed among the formidable phalanx of consonants, which make up the unspeakable and unchristian surnames of the General Officers, so that we may be enabled to pronounce their names, without the danger of mandibular dislocation.

A few days since, a lad was sentenced in Albany to an imprisonment of ten days, for stealing a newspaper from a door at which the carrier had left it.—Those who make a practice of committing this species of theft in this city, had better beware.

Two fires have lately occurred in New York city, one on the night of the 2nd and the other on the night of the 4th inst. About 50 buildings were destroyed including the Baptist Meeting House. Loss estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. Half insured. By these fires 30 families are turned out of house and home.

DOG LAW.—No dog is to be permitted to go to large in New Bedford from June 1, to October 1, nor at other times, except licensed and wearing a collar.—and \$2 are to be paid for a license. A bounty of 50 cts. is to be given for the destruction of each unlicensed dog. A Register of Dogs is to be appointed.

Eighteen hundred persons visited Nashant on the Fourth of July. This is doing business in the right way.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

OXFORD CONVENTION.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICANS in the County of Oxford are requested to meet in Convention at Norway Village, on Tuesday, the ninth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting two candidates to be supported for the Senate of this State; also, for County Treasurer, and to transact all other business which may be thought necessary. Each incorporated town is requested to send two, and each plantation one delegate.

LEVI HUBBARD, } County
ASA BARTON } Committee.
Oxford County July 18, 1831.

Some efforts are making by the people in this vicinity in behalf of the Colonization Society and we hope that our friends will equal their accustomed liberality, for no benevolent object of the day, has, in our opinion, greater claims than this. Arguments are unnecessary to convince any one that slavery is an evil, of the first magnitude and we have abundant proof that the condition of the free negroes is but little better. They are still poor, degraded, unhappy beings, and while they continue here, they must ever be so. They are naturally indolent and improvident, and they have nothing to encourage them to do well. The common objects of ambition are forbidden to them, let them possess the finest talents—the most highly cultivated minds—and unspotted character, still they are negroes, and they can never be admitted to the society of any, but those of their own color. A well educated and intelligent black, is unavoidably deprived of almost every pleasure of social intercourse. In fact, situated as the free blacks in the country, are at present, it is rather an act of charity to let them remain in ignorance. Though education may make some of them more useful members of society, yet it must render them very miserable. How dreadful to live an isolated being in the midst of society; when every effort to gain an equality with the privileged caste must be absolutely unavailing. To know that this horrid state of degradation must be perpetual—that death is the only relief. This is precisely the state of every free man of color.

But apart from all these considerations, we must remember that if no measures are taken to prevent the evil, their increasing number, must render them, at some future day, very formidable to their white neighbors, and the horrors of St. Domingo may be repeated in our own country. The only remedy is to provide some other place for them.

With these views in 1816 the American Colonization Society was formed, having for its object the removal of the free blacks residing in our country, to form a colony in some suitable place.

It had been proposed to remove them to the Oregon country—to Hayti, or to the coast of Africa. The Government of Hayti for a while gave a bounty to emigrants, but this is now discontinued; however they are now well received and continue to go in considerable numbers every year. Soon after the formation of the society, a tract of land on the coast of Africa, about 300 miles south of Sierra Leone, was purchased of the natives, and the proposed colony was established there. It has increased very fast and now contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is called Liberia, and the principal village Monrovia, in honor of the late President Monroe. The state of morals is said to be good. They are on good terms with the natives in the neighborhood. The climate though not favorable to the health of white people, agrees very well with the negroes; they have a flourishing trade with the interior, the soil is extremely fertile, and every thing seems to go very prosperously with them.

Emigration to the colony is very popular with the negroes in every part of the United States. It is for their good, and they know it; the society are able to accommodate but a small proportion of those who wish to go; there is ample room for them at Liberia and plenty of employment for them there, but the Society cannot pay their passage.

The Society receive \$1000 from the State of Maryland, but excepting this, we are not aware that they have any other support than the liberality of individuals. We hope that the people in this part of the country will give substantial proof that they commiserate the condition of the poor Africans.

The LADY'S BOOK. This is a beautiful work published in Philadelphia, by L. A. Godey & Co. We have received the July number which commences the 3d volume. It contains and elegant copperplate engraving of three figures, representing the latest fashions, and some 18 or 20 other engravings on wood, the most of which are intended for the benefit of the ladies in teaching them the various modes of riding on horseback. The work is very neatly executed, and contains many excellent articles for the entertainment of its readers. It is in fact a Lady's Book, and the ladies should patronize it in preference to any other work of the kind. In the possession of this they will have a valuable treasure. We shall next week insert a card of the publishers with sundry recommendations, which will give our readers a further knowledge of the work. We think there might be one improvement in the work, (although others might not perhaps agree with us)—that is, by having the large cuts on leaves separate from the printed matter, which would enable those who choose, to take out the plates for the ornament of the Parlor.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new paper entitled the "MAINE FREE PRESS," published at Hallowell, by Herick & Farwell, at \$2 per annum. It is Anti-Slasonic.

Hon. W. P. FEELE, Minister to the Netherlands, and family, arrived in Portland last week and took lodgings at the Elm Hotel.

ERRATA.—On our first page, third column near the middle, instead of "first approved" read "first approved by Adams, then by Franklin" &c.—Fourth column, near the middle, for "murderers of the innocent" read "murderers of the innocent nations." Same sentence, for "briny waters," read "bloodstained waters."

MR. EDITOR.—Is it not a fact that the quinquennial election of Register of Deeds in the several Counties and Districts in this State is to take place on the second Monday of September next? I perceive that the Committee in calling a County Convention at Norway, on the ninth of August next, have omitted to notice it. Would it not be proper for the members of that Convention who belong to the eastern District in this County, to nominate a suitable candidate to be supported for that office; and for those who belong to the western District to do the same? When it is considered

that the present incumbent in the eastern District has now held the office more than fifteen years, that the infirmities of age, to say nothing of any other infirmities, are hastening upon him, it cannot hardly be expected that he will consider himself a candidate for re-election. Is it reasonable to calculate that he would be able to discharge the duties of that office, during another term, acceptably and with propriety? According to the republican principle of rotation in office, he ought to retire voluntarily.—Would it be kind in the people to contribute to increase his duties and responsibilities, with his increasing years, by re-electing him to the two important county offices which he now holds. Under the impression that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the office of Register of Deeds, and if he should be, that he ought not to be chosen, the inquiry has been made in some parts of the District, in regard to a suitable person to fill that place.

Without undertaking to make a nomination, or place any embarrassment in the way of the Convention, but in the same spirit of candid inquiry in which suggestions have been made in regard to the office of Governor, and with a view of calling public attention to the subject for the purpose of bringing eventually before the people the candidate who shall be best qualified to perform the duties of the office and most likely to receive their favor and support, I would observe that the name of ZADOC LONG Esq. of Buckfield has been mentioned by many intelligent and respectable republicans, as a person possessing the requisite qualifications and in all respects worthy of that trust. If respectable talents, a good education, beautiful penmanship, unquestioned integrity, an honest heart, and a pleasant accommodating disposition are the high qualifications which should recommend a man for that high and responsible situation I am confident that Mr. Long "when weighed in the balance will not be found wanting." And I sincerely hope that he will be put in nomination, unless it shall appear that there is some other person in the District who has superior claims.

COUNTY REGISTER'S FEES.

"For entering and recording a deed or other paper of the length of one page or under, twelve cents; and for certifying on the original, the time when, and the book and page where the same may be recorded, five cents."

If the instrument recorded, exceed the length of a page, at the rate of fourteen cents a page, the fees to be paid at the offering of the instrument. For all copies at the rate of fourteen cents a page. For entering in the margin a discharge of a mortgage, to be signed by the person discharging the same, twelve cents."

"And it is to be understood that a page as mentioned in this Act should contain two hundred and twenty-four words."

See Laws of Maine, Vol. 1, p. 439.

I have had the curiosity to count the words in two Mortgage deeds, each of which contained less than 448 words.

Admitting each to contain 448 words, equal to two pages, the legal fees for recording would be, as follows:

Two pages at the rate of 14 cents a page, 28 cents.

Certifying on the original the time when, &c. 5 cents.

Duty, 17 cents.

Whole amount of legal fees, 50 cents.

Look to your deeds. count the words, and see if you have not been compelled to pay from 50 to 75 per cent. more to the Register, than he was by law entitled to receive, for his own use.

"And Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked."

Kennebunk Gazette.

The Argus condemns manufacturing establishments, because they have a tendency to promote vice. What will the pious Argus say to this? One fact is worth a hundred surmises, or sayings, of that paper.

TEMPERANCE. Here is an example worthy of imitation. The town of Lee, the second largest manufacturing town in the county of Berkshire, Mass. has not in it a store, shop, dwelling, hovel or cellar, in which ardent spirits of any kind is either bought or sold.

Albany Advertiser.

The Kentucky Elections commence on the 1st of August. Both parties as usual confidently claim, and confidently believe in success. We have only the virtue of the people to rely on; and if the patronage of the federal government can counteract that, it will be counteracted. The Louisville Journal says.—

"It would seem as if upon Kentucky were now concentrated the whole moral and pecuniary energies of the General Government. Of the circulation of the Cabinet paper among us, we have already spoken repeatedly. Thrice we have stated, that Andrew Jackson, Wm. T. Barry, Amos Kendall, and one or two others, had become subscribers for 500 copies of the 'Globe,' to be distributed exclusively in KENTUCKY until after the August election! Our statements were copied and commented on at Washington, but the Globe has not spoken a word in reply to them. We now repeat what we have said and call distinctly upon Mr. Blair for either a denial or a confession. We are ready with our authority—ready to establish our assertions by testimony, which neither the President nor his pensioners will dare to gainsay."

Whenever was such a spectacle before exhibited? It may be consistent with the hustings of the West for men to electioneer for themselves, but it is a novel practice to pay the expense out of the U. S. Treasury.

A man who had been a fishing at O-dell's Lake, Ohio, 15th ult. kindled a fire against the side of a tree, laid down under the tree and went to sleep. The tree was burnt through, fell upon, and killed him.

The following anecdote is related by a correspondent of the Evening Journal. Does the Globe contradict it?

Richardson Whig.

For the Evening Journal. The following anecdote, among the many strange things which have occurred at Washington, under the present immaculate administration, seems worthy of record for the benefit of such as may be placed in a similar predicament:

A Mr. Charles L., held an office in one of the departments, whose wife, according to the fashion prevalent at the seat of government, declined to pay her respects to a certain lady, a great favorite at court. In consequence of this neglect, Mr. L. seeing incumbents of office daily falling around him from the same cause, became alarmed, and begged his wife to do the needful in the case; who, for self preservation consented, and calling a coach, repaired immediately to her ladyship's house, who, seeing her approach, met her at the threshold, and immediately exclaimed, you are too late, Charley must go! and shut the door upon her.—Charley was soon after reformed out of office.

Isaac Sneath was lately tried in Warren for robbing the Thomaston Bank.—His trial lasted five days, and resulted in his acquittal. A false key, with which it is supposed the Bank was entered, has recently been found in the gutter not far from the Bank.

DIED.

In Paris, on the 20th ult. widow Rebecca Coburn aged 57.

In Portland, on the 25th ult. Mr. Josiah Norton aged 56 years.

To the Honorable Justices of our Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris, within and for our County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1831.

THE Petition of Jacob Gibbs of Livermore in said County, Esquire, and Sarah Gibbs his wife, Benjamin Winslow of said Livermore yeoman, and Triphen Winslow his wife, Ebenezer Hinds of said Livermore housewright, and Anna Hinds his wife, Perez Ellis of Hartford in said County yeoman, and Polly Ellis his wife, humbly shew that they are interested with sundry persons to the in unknown in the following tract or parcel of Land, to wit:—the westerly part of lot no. 100 being one hundred and sixty-two in said Livermore, being all that part of said lot which is situated west of the town road which passes through said lot.

The said Jacob Gibbs being seized of one undivided seventh part of said premises in his right, the said Jacob Gibbs and Sarah Gibbs of one undivided seventh part in her right—the said Benjamin Winslow and Triphen Winslow of one undivided seventh part in her right—the said Ebenezer Hinds and Anna Hinds of one undivided seventh part in her right—the said Perez Ellis and Polly Ellis of one undivided seventh part in her right—that your petitioners are desirous to hold and enjoy their part or share in said estate in severalty.—They therefore pray that your Honors would order partition thereof to be made and their said parts or shares set off and divided from the rest agreeably to the laws of the State in such case made and provided, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

By REUEL WASHBURN, their Attorney.

Copy, Attest R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS....

Court of Common Pleas, June Term A.D. 1831. On the foregoing Petition; Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same by publishing a copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively, in some public newspaper printed in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may appear at said Court and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true Copy.

7 Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,

PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors or owners of Land in Plantation No. 8, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills in said Plantation No. 8, committed to the undersigned Collector to collect for the year A. D. 1830, in several sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors when known,	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	Value.	State & County & way tax for 1830	Deficient high Plantation Tax
James F. Bragg,	8	10 100 30	65	\$ cts. \$ cts.	
Josiah Brown,	6	1 50 12 50	20	1 31	
South half do.	7	18 100 10	23	1 2	
William Sawin,	10	13 100 10	23	96	
Unknown,	7	17 100 15	35		
do.	9	45 15	35	8 53	
John Farrington,	8	1 50 12 50	20	1 30	
Oliver D. Lord,	6	1 50 12 50	20	1 30	
South half do.	9	12 100 23	53		
Salmon Dyke,					

Unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the 30th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said Land will then be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the school house in district No. two in Plantation No. 8.

JOHN REED, Collector of Plantation No. 8, June 6, A. D. 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold, all the Right in Equity which WILLIAM PINGREE has to redeem his Farm in Norway with buildings thereon, containing about forty acres, and is mortgaged to Aaron Wilkins of Norway, for one hundred dollars. The said farm will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of William Pingree in Norway, on Saturday the twentieth day of August next, at four o'clock P. M.

H. W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.

Norway, July 18, 1831.

A GREAT BARGAIN!!



THE noted Stand for Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routes, consisting of a convenient STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND.—The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand.

WM. PINGREE.

Norway, July 25.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received by the subscriber CALICOES from 12 1-2 to 30 cents per yard, new style; French Muslins; striped figured and cross barred Cambrics; Crape, silk Barage and Imitation Fancy Handkerchiefs, a fine assortment—Imitation Crape, Brocade, Cassimere and Barage Shawls—Batistes—the most complete assortment of RIBBONS, BRAIDS, and CORDS, in any store this side of Portland Navarino, Willow and Boxford Straw Bonnets—Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces—Footings—Edgings—Tapes—Bobbins, &c.

A large assortment of Artificial Flowers for Ball Dresses, superior to any thing ever brought into this place. Gold Rings—Ear Knobs—Watch Chains, Seals, Guards and Keys, with a large assortment of Fancy Jewelry, all at cheap prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 18.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in DEXFIELD, July 1, 1831.

Salmon Andrews	Charles Morse
William Brock	Andrew Marsh
Enoch Chaso	James Newman
Jabez Dilano Jr.	Ephraim Parkard
Daniel Foster 3	Aaron Severy
Oran Frasher	John Turner
Sampson Howe	Clarissa Thurston
William Hunt	Peter Trask
Ebenezer Hutchinson	Isaac Torrey
Giles H. Hawes	Abigail Tucker
Peter Holman	Granville Wilson 2
Francis Lunt	Phineas Wood
John B. Marrow	

5 HENRY FARWELL, P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, SS.

I Have taken all the Right and Equity which JOSEPH LOVEJOY has to redeem the Farm lying in Norway, in said County, formerly owned by Asa Lovejoy, and mortgaged by the said Joseph to Pamela Lovejoy, for about one hundred and fifty dollars—the said farm contains about forty acres, and will be sold at the house of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway, on Saturday the thirtieth day of August next, at four o'clock P. M.

H. W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.

Norway, July 13, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement; and those whose notes and accounts have been standing a long time are hereby notified that unless payment is made by the 20th day of August next, their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JONATHAN B. SMITH

Norway July 18, 1831.

Special Notice!

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him by note or account, that unless settlement is made by the twentieth day of August next, those demands due in January last will be left with an attorney for collection.

WILLIAM COX.

Norway, July 9, 1831.

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Saw Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.

Brunswick, April 13, 1831.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of Instruction in this Institution will commence, Providence permitting, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

July 21, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for the Oxford Observer from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as it is indispensably necessary that all demands of the late firm of GOODNOW & PHELES, should be adjusted without delay.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 20.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scrovy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, & Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Meazles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHES. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents.

* * * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. COXWAX. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 3, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

Norway Village, Ang. 31 9

RHEUMATISM CURED!

The following certificate has been politely furnished to the subscriber by Eli Longley Jr. Esq. of Wiscorsia, in this County, in favor of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment. The subscriber is always supplied with the genuine article. Persons who are in want of it, would do well to recollect that they had better send a little further and be certain than to purchase articles which may injure them, or not do them any good at least.

For sale in large & small quantities, together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, June 20.

To ASA BARTON, Esq.—

Dear Sir—I hereby certify, that, having been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, for a considerable length of time, and receiving no essential benefit from any other medicine, I at length made use of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, and found almost immediate relief. And as some months have passed away since I have been relieved of that tedious complaint, I have the strongest confidence in the efficacy of this Liniment for the cure of Rheumatic affections in general. I speak not in its favor from my own experience alone, as several individuals of my acquaintance have experienced the benefit of this truly valuable medicine, when other medical prescriptions have failed to afford them relief.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1, 25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

WANTED,

IN a small family, a smart active GIRL who will be willing to devote her whole time to the interest of her employer. Inquire at this office.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

JAMES MONROE.

James Monroe was born on Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in September 1758. He was descended from a respectable Scotch family, distinguished for its loyalty and patriotism. His ancestors, who came to this country in 1652, was a Captain in the army of Charles I., and was rewarded for his fidelity with a grant of land by Charles II. His father was *Spence Monroe*, a farmer in the County of Westmoreland. His mother was a sister of the late Judge Jones, of Virginia.

James Monroe was educated at the College of William and Mary, and subsequently studied law in the office of Mr. Jefferson. On the first breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the army as a volunteer, and before he was eighteen years old, had encountered all the rigors and privations of the camp. He accompanied Gen. Washington in his celebrated retreat through New Jersey, and volunteered to join in the attack on the Hessians at Trenton. He was at that period a Lieutenant in the company of Capt. Washington, and on the fall of his superior was called upon to assume the command. He was subsequently wounded in the engagement while charging two pieces of the enemy's artillery. In Col. Trumbull's painting of the "Captain of the Hessians," Lieut. Monroe appears prostrate and bleeding on the field. On his recovery he became attached to the staff of Lord Stirling with the rank of Major; and afterwards fought beside Lafayette, when the latter was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine.

Washington, confiding in his ability to organize an additional corps for the army, recommended his appointment to the command of a regiment of the Virginia line. He was accordingly promoted to the rank of Colonel, but before the regiment was completed, the war had ceased. On his retirement from the service, he resumed the study and practice of his profession, was shortly afterwards elected to represent his district in Congress, and from thence was selected by Washington for a diplomatic appointment abroad. His services in various and important civil stations are well known. He was twice Governor of his native State; was the associate of Pinckney in a foreign mission; and at another period, in conjunction with the late Chancellor Livingston, negotiated the important treaty with France which added Louisiana to the territory of the United States. On this event of his life, the venerable Ex-President peculiarly loved to dwell; and in the full length likeness of him, which adorns the walls of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, he is represented with the map of Florida and the Louisiana treaty lying before him.

He filled the Department of State under Madison; was a warm advocate for the late war, and upon the resignation of General Armstrong and Mr. Campbell, was appointed to discharge the duties of the War and Treasury Departments. On the restoration of peace, he returned to the Department of State, from whence he was elevated by the people to the Presidential office, which he filled for two terms to the satisfaction of the country which, under his administration, was highly prosperous. After his retirement from this distinguished station he filled the humble office of justice of peace in the county of Loudoun; was associated with Jefferson and Madison in the founding of the University of Virginia; and subsequently was chosen a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of his native State, by which body he was elected to preside over their deliberations. This was the last public office that he filled, and soon after the adjournment of the Convention, he came to this city, which will have the melancholy honor of paying the last tribute of respect to his remains.

When the noise of firing began at midnight, he opened his eyes enquiringly; and when the cause was communicated to him, a look of intelligence indicated that he understood what the occasion was. There can be little doubt that the simultaneous departure of his two predecessors on the same day was presented to his mind.

Mr. Monroe was so much exhausted by his long illness, as not to manifest any token of consciousness of Monday.

MODES OF SALUTATION.

The Greenlanders have no outward demonstrations of respect. To them, the idea is ridiculous that one man is inferior to another.

The natives of the Islands adjacent to the Philippines take the foot of the hand of a person, and rub it against their faces.

The Laplanders press their noses firmly against those of the persons whom they greet.

At New Guinea they place leaves upon the head of him they salute. In the straits of Sunda, they take hold of the left foot of the person saluted: pass it gently over the right leg and then back again.

The inhabitants of the Philippine isles bow very low, raise a foot into the air, and bend a knee.

The Ethiopian takes off the garment of the person he salutes and ties it round

himself, so as have to his friend quite naked.

The Japanese take of their slippers, and the people of Astracan their sandals, when they are in the street; at home they take off both their shoes and stockings.

Two black kings off the African coast greet each other by squeezing the middle of the finger three times.

The inhabitants of Armenia, in proof of a particular attachment open a vein, and offer their friends the blood which flows, by way of a drink.

When the Chinese meet each other after a long separation, they throw themselves upon their knees, incline their faces two or three times to the earth, and exhibit several other marks of affection. They have also a kind of ritual, or academy of ceremonies, where they regulate the number of reverences, or genuflections and words proper to introduce on any occasion. The Ambassadors practice these ceremonies four days before preparing for Court.

The Otaheitan make their salutations by rubbing their noses one against another.

The Dutch who are notorious eaters, have a morning salute which is common to all ranks, 'Smaakelyk eteen?' Have you got a good dinner? They likewise ask: "Hoe vaart awe?" How do you row? This form doubtless originated in the early times of the republic, when they were nearly all skippers or fishermen.

At Cario, they ask each other: "How do you sweat?" because they consider a dry skin as a symptom of the ephemeral fever which is generally fatal. [*Le Courier des Etats Unis.*]

From the Genesee Farmer.

CATERPILLARS.

Mr. Editor—Among the many remedies applied to fruit trees for protecting them from the ravages of the caterpillars and other insects, I have never tried any with more success than strong soap suds, which has been frequently recommended particularly in your paper. Early last spring I observed an uncommon indication of insects, more particularly on apple trees; the first which made their appearance were small green lice accompanied by the black ant, which completely covered the buds of apple-trees as they were putting out buds for blossoms and leaves. They were soon followed by the caterpillar, whose combined efforts I had great reason to expect would at least destroy all the fruit, if not the trees. I immediately on discovery applied a very strong soap suds with an old broom to the bodies and limbs of the choicest trees, likewise sprinkled it into the tops of the tree, as faithfully as practicable. A few days after I examined them, and indeed found no insects; but the buds had the appearance of having been singed by fire. They however shortly came forward, and assumed an uncommonly healthy appearance, and have ever since been entirely free from any insect whatever.

I think it necessary to notice the effect of soap on insects, as its being made more generally known, and within immediate reach of every farmer and horticulturist, it would not likely be neglected at the proper season. I would suggest that it be applied to the bodies and branches of trees early in the spring before the eggs fastened to the bark are hatched by the heat of the sun. I have no doubt but it would, if used several times during the warm season on the bodies and about the roots of peach, cherry and plum trees, protect them from the effect of the borer and other worms that injure them.

I have applied soap suds this summer to my hills of cucumbers and melons, and have not been at all troubled with worms, and very little by the striped bug, while my neighbors complain bitterly of their ravages.

I am respectfully yours.

ALMOND STEPHENS.

Warsaw, Gen. Co. June 13, 1831.

From the Saturday evening Post.

ANECDOTES OF A MONKEY.

Many pranks have been recorded as being the work of that most inimitable imitator, the monkey. It has been my desire to add a few anecdotes to those upon record. The following were related to me by a gentleman who was the owner of the animal of which I am about to speak.

A few of the feats of Jacko—a favorite Monkey.

The cook was one day very busy picking chickens and preparing them for roasting. Jacko, seated on the window of the kitchen, paid particular attention to all of these operations. No further notice was taken of him till next morning, when he was found diligently rolling in the ashes four small ducks, which he had picked and skewered, *secundum artem*.

His principal amusement was to set dogs to fighting. Sometimes, while walking on the roof of the house, he would perceive a strange dog on the plantation. He would immediately give a shrill cry, with which the dogs of the house were so well acquainted, as to flock around him. The whole gang, with Jacko at their head, then sallied out to encounter and drive away the intruder.

So soon as the combat was engaged, Jacko would run to some small hillock, some fence, or some low tree, and there testify his joy by a laughter and chattering, interrupted only from time to time, to hiss the dogs on.

Having once, while accompanying his master on a visit, seen a gentleman's son take a lesson in writing, Jacko, the moment he reached his home, flew to the ink-pot, daubed his paws well with the liquid it contained, and proceeded to draw his pot-hooks and ladders on a white bed-quilt, which unfortunately was near him.

He was often seen in the garden, digging up plants, and again burying them root upwards.

Some masons were busy repairing the ceiling of the apartment in which Jacko with his mistress usually passed the night. Jacko eyed their work with signs of great pleasure, and immediately running to the milk house, he paddled up the butter and cream cheese together, and then plastered the wall with this mixture, for several feet.

The exploit in which he showed the most instinct was in fishing. He was several times seen occupied in this employment—his method was this:—He placed a small basket in the water near the edge of the brook. After making it fast by piling stones behind it, he would go about ten yards above the basket; there getting into the water and agitating it very violently, he would suddenly leave this occupation; then running to the basket would smartly throw it upon the grass to a distance from the water. In this manner he never failed to obtain numbers of the small fry which were driven into the basket by his agitation of the water. C. G.

A GOOD COME OFF.

A young fellow who was the very tip of a village "down south," fell desperately in love with the belle of the place, who, besides a pretty face had a good fortune, and what's more, had received a goodly education at a fashionable boarding school. He was at first rather shy when in her presence, knowing her to be somewhat above him; but on being encouraged by some of his waggish friends, he determined to pop the question, for they had so flattered him, that he began to think in reality, that he was most too good for her. He accordingly sought her presence, and after a long story about his burning passion, long suffering, broken heart, &c. he at length came to the point, and asked her in good earnest if she would have him. What was his surprise and mortification on hearing her answer, "No Sir, I've no notion of you!"

He would have sold himself at that moment for a sixpence; but suddenly recovering from the shock, he laughed and said, "what would you have said if I had been in EARNEST?"

THE LADY'S BOOK,

The cheapest publication in the United States—with numerous engravings—plain and colored, and only \$3.00 per annum.

THE JULY NUMBER.

BEING the commencement of another series, and with an addition to the former quantity of pages, contains the QUARTERLY PLATE OF THE FASHIONS, elegantly colored, embracing three different figures—besides eight other Engravings adapted to the work, and executed by first rate artists. Its contents, as is generally known, comprise an interesting diversity of TALES, Moral and Scientific Essays, POETRY, the FASHIONS, Music, &c. Every exertion is used to retain the favorable impression which has been obtained for the work at home and abroad; and the publishers have entire confidence in being able to realize the expectations of their friends in this particular. In the short space of one year, the publishers have, by unremitted exertions, procured for the LADY'S BOOK, an enviable station among the Literary publications of this country. This has not been accomplished without very considerable expense—the fact is, upwards of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS have been expended in EMBELLISHMENTS alone—which comprise no less than

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, AND SOME OF THEM OF A SUPERIOR AND COSTLY STYLE.

In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and fifteen pieces of Music, of the most approved kinds—which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy-two large and closely printed pages of Letter Press, together comprises two volumes of the LADY'S BOOK, one of the cheapest publications in the United States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the LADY'S BOOK creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY & CO.
112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.
S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty-five cents a box.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

OR,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medicinal virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings: for asthma, for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides: for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

*In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc

the price has been reduced to 37 1/2 cents each.

All of the above together with most medicines wanted by families, are constantly on hand and for sale by
ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Aug. 16, 1830. Family

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course is studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered. Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.
W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.
N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831